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NEWS	1		Web Page URLs for STN Seminar Schedule - N. America
NEWS	2		"Ask CAS" for self-help around the clock
NEWS	3	FEB 28	PATDPAFULL - New display fields provide for legal status data from INPADOC
NEWS	4	FEB 28	BABS - Current-awareness alerts (SDIs) available
NEWS	5	MAR 02	GBFULL: New full-text patent database on STN
NEWS	6	MAR 03	REGISTRY/ZREGISTRY - Sequence annotations enhanced
NEWS	7	MAR 03	MEDLINE file segment of TOXCENTER reloaded
NEWS	8	MAR 22	KOREAPAT now updated monthly; patent information enhanced
NEWS	9	MAR 22	Original IDE display format returns to REGISTRY/ZREGISTRY
NEWS	10	MAR 22	PATDPASPC - New patent database available
NEWS	11	MAR 22	REGISTRY/ZREGISTRY enhanced with experimental property tags
NEWS	12	APR 04	EPFULL enhanced with additional patent information and new fields
NEWS	13	APR 04	EMBASE - Database reloaded and enhanced
NEWS	14	APR 18	New CAS Information Use Policies available online
NEWS	15	APR 25	Patent searching, including current-awareness alerts (SDIs), based on application date in CA/CAplus and USPATFULL/USPAT2 may be affected by a change in filing date for U.S. applications.
NEWS	16	APR 28	Improved searching of U.S. Patent Classifications for U.S. patent records in CA/CAplus
NEWS	17	MAY 23	GBFULL enhanced with patent drawing images
NEWS	18	MAY 23	REGISTRY has been enhanced with source information from CHEMCATS
NEWS	19	JUN 06	STN Patent Forums to be held in June 2005
NEWS	20	JUN 06	The Analysis Edition of STN Express with Discover! (Version 8.0 for Windows) now available
NEWS	21	JUN 13	RUSSIAPAT: New full-text patent database on STN
NEWS	22	JUN 13	FRFULL enhanced with patent drawing images

NEWS EXPRESS JUNE 13 CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V8.0, CURRENT MACINTOSH VERSION IS V6.0c(ENG) AND V6.0Jc(JP), AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 13 JUNE 2005

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NEWS PHONE	Direct Dial and Telecommunication Network Access to STN
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=> FIL MEDLINE BIOSIS SCISEARCH EMBASE CA USPATFULL PCTFULL
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                                SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                       ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                     0.63       0.63

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 13:39:40 ON 16 JUN 2005

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=> s ((mrna or rna or vrna) (N) ((adna or cdna or dna)) (3n) hybrid?
UNMATCHED LEFT PARENTHESIS '((MRNA'
The number of right parentheses in a query must be equal to the
number of left parentheses.

=> s ((mrna or rna or vrna) (N) (adna or cdna or dna)) (3n) hybrid?
   6 FILES SEARCHED...
L1       31952 ((MRNA OR RNA OR VRNA) (N) (ADNA OR CDNA OR DNA)) (3N) HYBRID?

=> s l1 (s) inhib? or reduc?
   6 FILES SEARCHED...
L2    10362864 L1 (S) INHIB? OR REDUC?

=> s l1 (s) (inhib? or reduc?)
   2 FILES SEARCHED...
   6 FILES SEARCHED...
L3        3102 L1 (S) (INHIB? OR REDUC?)

=> s l1 (s) ((inhib? or reduc?) (n) expres?)
   3 FILES SEARCHED...
   5 FILES SEARCHED...
L4          67 L1 (S) ((INHIB? OR REDUC?) (N) EXPRES?)

=> dup rem l4
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L4
L5          67 DUP REM L4 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> s l5 <=2001
NUMERIC EXPRESSION NOT VALID 'L34 <=2001'
```

Numeric search expressions contain an operator (=,>,<,=<,=>), a field qualifier, and the number or a range to be searched. Examples of valid expressions are 'LD>6', '260-280/MW', and '10 < LD < 30'. For a list of field codes in the current file, enter "HELP SFIELDS" at an arrow prompt (=>). For more information on searching in numeric fields, enter "HELP NUMERIC".

```
=> s (l5 and Py<=2001)
   2 FILES SEARCHED...
   5 FILES SEARCHED...
L6          14 (L5 AND PY<=2001)

=> s lin, s?/au; s chuong, c?/au; s widelitz, r?/au
L7       35458 LIN, S?/AU


L8         797 CHUONG, C?/AU


L9         216 WIDELITZ, R?/AU

=> s l7 or l8 or l9
L10      36265 L7 OR L8 OR L9

=> s l10 and l1
L11         26 L10 AND L1

=> dup rem l11
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L11
L12          18 DUP REM L11 (8 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> s l12 or l6
L13         32 L12 OR L6

=> dup rem l13
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L13
L14          32 DUP REM L13 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> s l14 and py<=2001
   2 FILES SEARCHED...
   6 FILES SEARCHED...
L15         21 L14 AND PY<=2001

=> d l15 ibib abs 1-21

L15  ANSWER 1 OF 21     MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:   2002431980     MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER:    PubMed ID: 12188882
TITLE:              D-RNAi (messenger RNA-antisense DNA interference) as a
                    novel defense system against cancer and viral infections.
COMMENT:            Erratum in: Curr Cancer Drug Targets. 2003 Jun;3(3):237
AUTHOR:             Lin S L; Sukasweang S; Chuong C M;
                    Rasheed S; Ying S Y
CORPORATE SOURCE:   Epiclone Inc., 731 South Chapel Avenue, Suite F, Alhambra,
                    CA 91801, USA.
SOURCE:             Current cancer drug targets, (2001 Nov) 1 (3)
                    241-7.  Ref: 23
                    Journal code: 101094211. ISSN: 1568-0096.
PUB. COUNTRY:       Netherlands
DOCUMENT TYPE:      Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
                    General Review; (REVIEW)
                    (REVIEW, TUTORIAL)
LANGUAGE:           English
```

FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200210
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20020822
Last Updated on STN: 20021019
Entered Medline: 20021001

AB D-RNAi (Messenger RNA-antisense DNA interference), a novel posttranscriptional phenomenon of silencing gene expression by transfection of **mRNA-aDNA hybrids**, was originally observed in the effects of bcl-2 on phorbol ester-induced apoptosis in human prostate cancer LNCaP cells. This phenomenon was also demonstrated in chicken embryos and a human CD4(+) T cell line, H9. The in vivo transduction of beta-catenin D-RNAi was shown to knock out more than 99% endogenous beta-catenin gene expression, while the in cell transfection of HIV-1 D-RNAi homolog rejected viral gene replication completely. D-RNAi was found to have long-term gene knockout effects resulting from a posttranscriptional gene silencing mechanism that may involve the homologous recombination between intracellular mRNA and the mRNA components of a D-RNAi construct. These findings provide a potential intracellular defense system against cancer and viral infections.

L15 ANSWER 2 OF 21 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001216119 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 11237705
TITLE: A Novel mRNA-cDNA interference phenomenon for silencing bcl-2 expression in human LNCaP cells.
AUTHOR: **Lin S L**; **Chuong C M**; Ying S Y
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Pathology, Keck School of Medicine, University of Southern California, HMR-209, 2011 Zonal Avenue, Los Angeles, California, 90033, USA.
SOURCE: Biochemical and biophysical research communications, **(2001 Mar 2)** 281 (3) 639-44.
Journal code: 0372516. ISSN: 0006-291X.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200104
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20010425
Last Updated on STN: 20010425
Entered Medline: 20010419

AB The templates required for inducing posttranscriptional gene silencing (PTGS) effects have been investigated in human prostate cancer LNCaP cells. Transfection of a **mRNA-cDNA hybrid** construct was found to result in a relatively long-term interference of specific gene expression. Androgen-stimulated expression of bcl-2 has been reported to increase the tumorigenic and metastatic potentials of human prostate cancer LNCaP cells, as well as their resistance to many apoptotic stimuli. The addition of bcl-2 antisense oligonucleotides, however, restored apoptosis. Our studies demonstrate gene silencing effects of the mRNA-cDNA transfection that is similar to those of PTGS/RNAi in this in vitro prostate cancer cell model. A potential RNA-directed RNA polymerase activity was also detected which is alpha-amanitin-sensitive. These findings indicate that a novel gene silencing system may exist in mammalian cells.

L15 ANSWER 3 OF 21 BIOSIS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:78994 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199900078994
TITLE: Lipid A mutant Salmonella with suppressed virulence and TNFalpha induction retain tumor-targeting in vivo.
AUTHOR(S): Low, K. Brooks; Ittensohn, Martina; Le, Trung; Platt, James; Sodi, Stefano; Amoss, Max; Ash, Olivia; Carmichael,

Ellen; Chakraborty, Ashok; Fischer, Jessica; **Lin, Stanley L.**; Luo, Xiang; Miller, Samuel I.; Zheng, Li-Mou; King, Ivan; Pawelek, John M.; Bermudes, David [Reprint author]

CORPORATE SOURCE: Vion Pharm. Inc., New Haven, CT 06511, USA

SOURCE: Nature Biotechnology, (Jan., 1999) Vol. 17, No. 1, pp. 37-41. print.
ISSN: 1087-0156.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Article

LANGUAGE: English

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 1 Mar 1999
Last Updated on STN: 1 Mar 1999

AB Systemically administered tumor-targeted Salmonella has been developed as an anticancer agent, although its use could be limited by the potential induction of tumor necrosis factor a (TNFalpha)-mediated septic shock stimulated by lipid A. Genetic modifications of tumor-targeting Salmonella that after lipid A and increase safety must, however, retain the useful properties of this bacteria. We report here that disruption of the Salmonella msbB gone reduces TNFalpha induction and increases the LD50 of this pathogenic bacteria by 10,000-fold. Notwithstanding this enormous difference, Salmonella retains its tumor-targeting properties, exhibiting tumor accumulation ratios in excess of 1000: 1 compared with normal tissues. Administration of this bacteria to mice bearing melanoma results in tumors that are less than 6% the size of tumors in untreated controls at day 18. Thus, the antitumor activity previously demonstrated using tumor-targeting Salmonella with normal lipid A is retained. Lipid modification of tumor-specific bacterial vectors provides a means for reducing septic shock and further suggests that the antitumor activity of these bacteria may be independent of TNFalpha.

L15 ANSWER 4 OF 21 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:643563 SCISEARCH

THE GENUINE ARTICLE: 460VB

TITLE: Combined blockade of protein kinase A and bcl-2 by antisense strategy induces apoptosis and inhibits tumor growth and angiogenesis

AUTHOR: Tortora G (Reprint); Caputo R; Damiano V; Bianco R; Fontanini G; Cuccato S; De Placido S; Bianco A R; Ciardiello F

CORPORATE SOURCE: Univ Naples Federico II, Dipartimento Endocrinol & Oncol Mol & Clin, Cattedra Oncol Med, Via S Pansini 5, I-80131 Naples, Italy (Reprint); Univ Naples Federico II, Dipartimento Endocrinol & Oncol Mol & Clin, Cattedra Oncol Med, I-80131 Naples, Italy; Univ Pisa, Ist Anat Patol, Dipartimento Oncol, I-56100 Pisa, Italy

COUNTRY OF AUTHOR: Italy

SOURCE: CLINICAL CANCER RESEARCH, (**AUG 2001**) Vol. 7, No. 8, pp. 2537-2544.
Publisher: AMER ASSOC CANCER RESEARCH, PO BOX 11806, BIRMINGHAM, AL 35202 USA.
ISSN: 1078-0432.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Article; Journal

LANGUAGE: English

REFERENCE COUNT: 39

ABSTRACT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL AND IALL FORMATS

AB Protein kinase A type I (PKAI) plays a key role in neoplastic transformation, conveys mitogenic signals from different sources, and is overexpressed in the majority of human tumors. Inhibition of PKAI by different tools results in cancer-cell growth inhibition in vitro and in vivo. We and others have recently shown that a novel class of mixed-backbone oligonucleotides targeting the PKAI subunit RI alpha exhibits improved pharmacokinetic properties and antitumor activity

accompanied by increased apoptosis in several human cancer types in vitro and in vivo. The role of bcl-2 in the control of apoptosis has been widely documented, and the inhibition of bcl-2 expression and function may have important therapeutic implications. In fact, oligonucleotides antisense bcl-2 have shown antitumor activity in animal models and have successfully completed early clinical trials. Recent studies have demonstrated a direct role of PKA in the regulation of the bcl-2-dependent apoptotic pathway. Therefore, we have investigated the combined blockade of PKA and bcl-2 by antisense strategy as a potential therapeutic approach. The novel **hybrid DNA/RNA** mixed-backbone oligonucleotide antisense Riot (AS RI alpha) in combination with the antisense bcl-2 (AS bcl-2), cooperatively inhibited bcl-2 expression and soft agar growth and induced apoptosis in different human cancer cell lines. p.o. administration of AS RI alpha in combination with i.p. AS bcl-2 caused a marked antitumor effect and a significant prolongation of survival in nude mice bearing human colon cancer xenografts. Moreover, histochemical analysis of tumor specimens showed inhibition of RI alpha and Ki67 **expression**, **inhibition** of angiogenesis, and parallel induction of apoptosis in vivo. The results of our study imply an interaction between the PKA and bcl-2 signaling pathways and, because both antisenses have now entered Phase II trials, provide the rationale to translate this novel therapeutic strategy in a clinical setting.

L15 ANSWER 5 OF 21 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2005 ELSEVIER INC. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 78062896 EMBASE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 1978062896
TITLE: Endonuclease V of Escherichia coli.
AUTHOR: Gates III F.T.; **Lin S.**
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dept. Biochem., Univ. California, Berkeley, Calif. 94720, United States
SOURCE: Journal of Biological Chemistry, (1977) Vol. 252, No. 5, pp. 1647-1653.
CODEN: JBCHA3
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
FILE SEGMENT: 004 Microbiology
029 Clinical Biochemistry
LANGUAGE: English

AB A small endodeoxyribonuclease (2.3 S) that is active on single stranded DNA has been extensively purified from E. coli so as to be free of other known DNases. It has an alkaline pH optimum (9.5), requires Mg2+, and makes 3' hydroxy and 5' phosphate termini. The nuclease nicks duplex DNA, particularly if treated with OsO4, irradiated with ultraviolet light, or exposed to pH 5. The uracil containing duplex DNA from the Bacillus subtilis phage PBS 2 is an especially good substrate; it is made acid soluble by levels of the enzyme which fail to produce any acid soluble material in other single stranded or duplex DNAs. Neither RNA nor **RNA DNA hybrid** are degraded by the enzyme.
The enzyme specificity suggests that it might act at abnormal regions in DNA, so that its in vivo function could be to initiate an excision repair sequence. Its high activity on uracil containing DNA could imply that the enzyme provides an alternative mechanism for excising uracil residues from DNA to the pathway utilizing uracil DNA N glycosidase. The authors suggest that this enzyme be designated as endonuclease V of E. coli.

L15 ANSWER 6 OF 21 CA COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 136:145646 CA
TITLE: Electronic detection of nucleic acids: A versatile platform for molecular diagnostics
AUTHOR(S): Umek, Robert M.; **Lin, Sharon W.**; Vielmetter, Jost; Terbrueggen, Robert H.; Irvine, Bruce; Yu, C. J.; Kayyem, Jon Faiz; Yowanto, Handy; Blackburn, Gary F.; Farkas, Daniel H.; Chen, Yin-Peng

CORPORATE SOURCE: Clinical Micro Sensors Division of Motorola, Inc., Pasadena, CA, 91105, USA
SOURCE: Journal of Molecular Diagnostics (**2001**), 3(2), 74-84
CODEN: JMDIFP; ISSN: 1525-1578
PUBLISHER: Association for Molecular Pathology
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB A novel platform for the electronic detection of nucleic acids on microarrays is introduced and shown to perform well as a selective detection system for applications in mol. diagnostics. A gold electrode in a printed circuit board is coated with a self-assembled monolayer (SAM) containing DNA capture probes. Unlabeled nucleic acid targets are immobilized on the surface of the SAM through sequence-specific hybridization with the DNA capture probe. A sep. signaling probe, containing ferrocene-modified nucleotides and complementary to the target in the region adjoining the capture probe binding site, is held in close proximity to the SAM in a sandwich complex. The SAM allows electron transfer between the immobilized ferrocenes and the gold, while insulating the electrode from soluble redox species, including unbound signaling probes. Here, we demonstrate sequence-specific detection of amplicons after simple dilution of the reaction product into hybridization buffer. In addition, single nucleotide polymorphism discrimination is shown. A genotyping chip for the C282Y single nucleotide polymorphism associated with hereditary hemochromatosis is used to confirm the genotype of six patients' DNA. In addition, a gene expression-monitoring chip is described that surveys five genes that are differentially regulated in the cellular apoptosis response. Finally, custom modification of individual electrodes through sequence-specific hybridization demonstrates the potential of this system for infectious disease diagnostics. The versatility of the electronic detection platform makes it suitable for multiple applications in diagnostics and pharmacogenetics.

REFERENCE COUNT: 16 THERE ARE 16 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L15 ANSWER 7 OF 21 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:93292 USPATFULL
TITLE: Method for identifying essential or functional genes
INVENTOR(S): Nilsen, Timothy W., Russell, OH, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Yale University, New Haven, CT, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6248525	B1	20010619	<--
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1998-196523		19981120 (9)	

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: GRANTED
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Guzo, David
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Leffers, Jr., Gerald G
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Arnall Golden Gregory LLP
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 17
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 14 Drawing Figure(s); 11 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 1527
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Two methodologies are provided: the first provides a means for rapidly and efficiently identifying essential and functional genes; and the second provides a means for obtaining biologically active nucleic molecules (ribozymes, EGSs, and antisense,) which can be used to inactivate functional genes. In the first method, a library of EGSs is prepared based on all possible known compositions. In a preferred embodiment, the EGSs are twelve or thirteen-mers for targeting bacterial

RNAse to cleave a substrate. This library is added to the cells containing the genes to be screened, for example, E. coli. Those cells in which the EGS causes a loss of viability, or other phenotype, are identified. The EGS(s) responsible for the loss of viability are analyzed, and the resulting sequence information used to identify the gene within the known genomic sequences. In the second method, nucleotide molecules with optimal biological activity, for example, directing cleavage of a gene of interest by RNase P, are rapidly identified through the use of a vector including two reporter genes, the first in phase with the gene of interest, and the second as a control to verify that the vector is present in a cell or to aid in selection of cells containing the vector. Those cells where the gene of interest is cleaved by the functional oligonucleotide molecule can then be identified by reference to reporter gene 1. The responsible functional oligonucleotide molecules is then isolated and characterized.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L15 ANSWER 8 OF 21 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER:	1999:7488 USPATFULL			
TITLE:	Antisense oligonucleotides to inhibit expression of mutated and wild type genes for collagen			
INVENTOR(S):	Prockop, Darwin, Philadelphia, PA, United States Colige, Alain, Sart Tilman Par Liege, Belgium Baserga, Renato, Ardmore, PA, United States Nugent, Paul, Philadelphia, PA, United States			
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	Thomas Jefferson University, Philadelphia, PA, United States (U.S. corporation)			
	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5861502		19990119	<--
	WO 9411494		19940526	<--
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1995-432158		19950630	(8)
	WO 1993-US10756		19931109	
			19950630	PCT 371 date
			19950630	PCT 102(e) date
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation of Ser. No. US 1992-973832, filed on 9 Nov 1992, now abandoned			
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility			
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted			
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Fox, David T.			
ASSISTANT EXAMINER:	Nelson, Amy J.			
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Pennie & Edmonds LLP			
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	7			
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1			
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	3 Drawing Figure(s); 3 Drawing Page(s)			
LINE COUNT:	1486			

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The present invention is directed to oligonucleotides that inhibit mutant COL1A1 and/or wild type COL1A1 gene expression. The present invention is further directed to methods of inhibiting mutant and/or wild type collagen gene expression using the disclosed inhibitory oligonucleotides. The oligonucleotides and methods of the present invention are useful for the treatment of mammals having diseases related to inappropriate mutant or wild type COL1A1 gene expression.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L15 ANSWER 9 OF 21 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER:	1998:68835 USPATFULL
TITLE:	Expression of the developmental I antigen by a cloned human cDNA encoding a member of a beta-1,

6-N-acetylglucosaminyltransfrase gene family
INVENTOR(S): Fukuda, Minoru, San Diego, CA, United States
Bierhuizen, Marti F. A., Schiedam, Netherlands
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): La Jolla Cancer Research Foundation, La Jolla, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5766910		19980616	<--
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1995-488135		19950607 (8)	

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Division of Ser. No. US 1993-118906, filed on 9 Sep 1993, now patented, Pat. No. US 5484590
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Prouty, Rebecca E.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Campbell & Flores LLP
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 10
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 5
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 18 Drawing Figure(s); 12 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 1409
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The present invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding both a soluble and membrane-bound human β-1,6-N-acetylglucosaminyltransferase, the I-branching enzyme (IGnT). The invention also provides vectors containing the isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding human IGnT as well as recombinant host cells transformed with the vectors. The invention further provides a method of preparing a membrane-bound form of human IGnT and methods of preparing and purifying soluble human IGnT and active fragments of either form. Also provided are antisense oligonucleotides complementary to a nucleic acid molecule encoding a human IGnT or an active fragment thereof, antibodies directed to the human IGnT, pharmaceutical compositions related to the human IGnT and transgenic nonhuman mammals expressing DNA encoding normal or mutant human IGnT. Also provided are methods for regulating the expression of human IGnT and methods for modifying a biological function mediated by the regulatory activity of human IGnT. Methods of detecting the presence of linear polylactosaminoglycans expressing i antigenic determinants on a cell surface also are provided.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L15 ANSWER 10 OF 21 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:31124 USPATFULL
TITLE: Antibodies to human I-branching beta-1,6-N-acetylglucosaminyltransferase
INVENTOR(S): Fukuda, Minoru, San Diego, CA, United States
Bierhuizen, Marti F. A., Schiedam, Netherlands
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): La Jolla Cancer Research Foundation, La Jolla, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5731420		19980324	<--
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1995-486196		19950607 (8)	

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation of Ser. No. US 1993-118906, filed on 9 Sep 1993, now patented, Pat. No. US 5484590
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Cunningham, Thomas M.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Lubet, Martha T.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Campbell & Flores LLP
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 5
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1

NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 15 Drawing Figure(s); 12 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 1355
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding both a soluble and membrane-bound human β-1,6-N-acetylglucosaminyltransferase, the I-branching enzyme (IGnT). The invention also provides vectors containing the isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding human IGnT as well as recombinant host cells transformed with the vectors. The invention further provides a method of preparing a membrane-bound form of human IGnT and methods of preparing and purifying soluble human IGnT and active fragments of either form. Also provided are antisense oligonucleotides complementary to a nucleic acid molecule encoding a human IGnT or an active fragment thereof, antibodies directed to the human IGnT, pharmaceutical compositions related to the human IGnT and transgenic nonhuman mammals expressing DNA encoding normal or mutant human IGnT. Also provided are methods for regulating the expression of human IGnT and methods for modifying a biological function mediated by the regulatory activity of human IGnT. Methods of detecting the presence of linear polylactosaminoglycans expressing i antigenic determinants on a cell surface also are provided.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L15 ANSWER 11 OF 21 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 96:5597 USPATFULL
TITLE: Expression of the developmental I antigen by a cloned human cDNA encoding a member of a β-1,6-N-acetylglucosaminyltransferase gene family
INVENTOR(S): Fukuda, Minoru, San Diego, CA, United States
Bierhuizen, Marti F. A., Schiedam, Netherlands
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): La Jolla Cancer Research Foundation, La Jolla, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5484590		19960116	<--
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1993-118906		19930909	(8)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Wax, Robert A.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Prouty, Rebecca
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Campbell and Flores
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 2
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 13 Drawing Figure(s); 11 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 1337
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding both a soluble and membrane-bound human β-1,6-N-acetylglucosaminyltransferase, the I-branching enzyme (IGnT). The invention also provides vectors containing the isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding human IGnT as well as recombinant host cells transformed with the vectors. The invention further provides a method of preparing a membrane-bound form of human IGnT and methods of preparing and purifying soluble human IGnT and active fragments of either form. Also provided are antisense oligonucleotides complementary to a nucleic acid molecule encoding a human IGnT or an active fragment thereof, antibodies directed to the human IGnT, pharmaceutical compositions related to the human IGnT and transgenic nonhuman mammals expressing DNA encoding normal or mutant human IGnT. Also provided are methods for regulating the expression of human IGnT and methods for modifying a biological function mediated by the regulatory activity of human IGnT. Methods of detecting the presence of linear polylactosaminoglycans

expressing i antigenic determinants on a cell surface also are provided.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L15 ANSWER 12 OF 21 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 94:13514 USPATFULL
TITLE: Inhibitors for replication of retroviruses and for the expression of oncogene products
INVENTOR(S): Cohen, Jack S., Bethesda, MD, United States
Neckers, Len, Bethesda, MD, United States
Stein, Cy, Gaithersburg, MD, United States
Loke, She L., Wheaton, MD, United States
Shinozuka, Kazuo, Kazo, Japan
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The United States of America as represented by the Department of Health and Human Services, Washington, DC, United States (U.S. government)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5286717		19940215	<--
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1992-976777		19921116	(7)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Division of Ser. No. US 1988-159017, filed on 22 Feb 1988, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1987-30073, filed on 25 Mar 1987, now abandoned
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Rollins, John W.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Townsend and Townsend Khourie and Crew
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 20
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 22 Drawing Figure(s); 8 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 980
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Phosphorothioate oligodeoxyribonucleotide analogs can be used to prevent replication of foreign nucleic acids in the presence of normal living cells, as well as to inhibit the proliferation of neoplastic cells.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L15 ANSWER 13 OF 21 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 94:1412 USPATFULL
TITLE: Inhibitors for replication of retroviruses and for the expression of oncogene products
INVENTOR(S): Cohen, Jack S., Bethesda, MD, United States
Neckers, Len, Bethesda, MD, United States
Stein, Cy, Gaithersburg, MD, United States
Loke, Shee L., Wheaton, MD, United States
Shinozuka, Kazuo, Kazo, Japan
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The United States of America as represented by the Department of Health and Human Services, Washington, DC, United States (U.S. government)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5276019		19940104	<--
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1988-159017		19880222	(7)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1987-30073, filed on 25 Mar 1987, now abandoned
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Rollins, John W.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Haight, James C., Ferris, Thomas, Parker, Julie

NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 43
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 16 Drawing Figure(s); 7 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 983
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Phosphorothioate oligodeoxyribonucleotide analogs can be used to prevent replication of foreign nucleic acids in the presence of normal living cells, as well as to inhibit the proliferation of neoplastic cells.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L15 ANSWER 14 OF 21 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 93:98367 USPATFULL
TITLE: Inhibitors for replication of retroviruses and for the expression of oncogene products
INVENTOR(S): Cohen, Jack S., Bethesda, MD, United States
Neckers, Len, Bethesda, MD, United States
Stein, Cy, Gaithersburg, MD, United States
Loke, She L., Wheaton, MD, United States
Shinozuka, Kazuo, Kazo, Japan
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The United States of America as represented by the Department of Health and Human Services, Washington, DC, United States (U.S. government)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5264423		19931123	<--
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1992-976733		19921116	(7)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation of Ser. No. US 1988-159017, filed on 22 Feb 1988, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1987-30073, filed on 25 Mar 1987, now abandoned
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Rollins, John W.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Townsend and Townsend Khourie and Crew
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 48
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 9 Drawing Figure(s); 8 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 1018
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Phosphorothioate oligodeoxyribonucleotide analogs can be used to prevent replication of foreign nucleic acids in the presence of normal living cells, as well as to inhibit the proliferation of neoplastic cells.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L15 ANSWER 15 OF 21 PCTFULL COPYRIGHT 2005 Univentio on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001067103 PCTFULL ED 20020822
TITLE (ENGLISH): FUNCTION HOMOLOGY SCREENING
TITLE (FRENCH): CRIBLAGE D'HOMOLOGIE DE FONCTIONS
INVENTOR(S): BERG, Ellen, L.;
BUTCHER, Eugene, C.;
MELROSE, Jennifer;
PLAVEC, Ivan
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): BIOSEEK, INC.;
BERG, Ellen, L.;
BUTCHER, Eugene, C.;
MELROSE, Jennifer;
PLAVEC, Ivan
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
PATENT INFORMATION:

NUMBER	KIND	DATE

	WO 2001067103	**A1**	**20010913**

DESIGNATED STATES
W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

APPLICATION INFO.: WO 2001-US7190 A 20010306
PRIORITY INFO.: US 2000-60/186,976 20000306
US 2000-60/195,672 20000407

ABEN A method of screening biologically active agent based on the analysis of complex biological responses in culture. Methods for selecting cells and culture conditions for such screens are provided, as well as the identification of an optimized set of discrete parameters to be measured, and the use of biomap analysis for rapid identification and characterization of drug candidates, genetic sequences acting pathways, and the like. A feature of the invention is simultaneous screening of a large number of cellular pathways, and the rapid identification of compounds that cause cellular responses.

ABFR L'invention a trait a une methode de criblage d'un agent biologiquement actif basee sur l'analyse de reponses biologiques complexes en culture. L'invention concerne egalement des methodes de selection de cellules et de conditions de culture pour ces cribles, de meme que l'identification d'un ensemble optimise de parametres distincts a mesurer, et l'utilisation d'une analyse d'une biocarte permettant l'identification et la caracterisation rapides de candidats medicaments, de voies agissant sur les sequences genetiques, et analogue. Une caracteristique de l'invention est le criblage simultane d'un grand nombre de voies cellulaires, ainsi que l'identification rapide de composes provoquant des reponses cellulaires.

L15 ANSWER 16 OF 21 PCTFULL COPYRIGHT 2005 Univentio on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000075356 PCTFULL ED 20020515
TITLE (ENGLISH): RNA POLYMERASE CHAIN REACTION
TITLE (FRENCH): AMPLIFICATION EN CHAINE D'ARN PAR POLYMERASE
INVENTOR(S): **LIN, Shi-Lung;**
YING, Shao-Yao;
CHUONG, Cheng-Ming;
WIDELITZ, Randall, BruceRP : CHAN, Raymond
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): LIN, Shi-Lung;
YING, Shao-Yao;
CHUONG, Cheng-Ming;
WIDELITZ, Randall, Bruce
LANGUAGE OF PUBL.: English
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
PATENT INFORMATION:

NUMBER	KIND	DATE
WO 2000075356	**A1**	**20001214**

DESIGNATED STATES
W: AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG US UZ VN YU ZW GH GM KE LS MW SD SL SZ UG ZW AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

APPLICATION INFO.: WO 1999-US12461 A 19990604

ABEN The present invention provides a fast, simple and specific method for

generating amplified
messenger RNAs from limited messenger RNAs. The principle of this RNA-polymerase chain reaction
method relies upon the cycling steps of reverse transcription, denaturation, double-stranded cDNA
synthesis and then in vitro transcription to bring up the amount of messenger RNAs to two thousand
folds within one round of above procedure. This method is primarily designed for differential
screening of tissue-specific gene expressions in cell level, cloning full-length sequences of
unknown gene transcripts, generating probes for hybridization assays, synthesizing peptides in
vitro, and preparing representative cDNAs for modern gene chip technology. In conjunction with a
cell fixation and permeabilisation step, a complete full-length cDNA library can be directly
generated from few single cells without mRNA degradation.

ABFR La presente invention concerne une methode rapide, simple et specifique de production d'ARN
messagers amplifies a partir d'ARN messagers limites. Le principe de cette methode d'amplification
en chaine d'ARN par polymerase se base sur les etapes cycliques de la transcription inverse,
denaturation, synthese d'ADNc bicatenaire et ensuite la transcription in vitro afin d'elever la
quantite d'ARN messagers de 2000 fois en un cycle de la procedure precitee. Cette methode est concue
essentiellement pour le criblage differentiel d'expressions de genes a specificite tissulaire au
niveau cellulaire, le clonage de sequence de longueur totale de transcrits de gene inconnu, la
production de sondes destinees a des dosages d'hybridation, la synthese de peptides in vitro et la
preparation d'ADNc representatif pour la technologie moderne des puces a ADN. Simultanement a une
etape de fixation et de permeabilisation cellulaire, une banque d'ADNc de longueur totale complete
peut etre generee directement a partir de quelques cellules individuelles sans degradation de
l'ARNm.

L15 ANSWER 17 OF 21 PCTFULL COPYRIGHT 2005 Univentio on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER:	1999027135 PCTFULL ED 20020515
TITLE (ENGLISH):	METHOD FOR IDENTIFYING AND INHIBITING FUNCTIONAL NUCLEIC ACID MOLECULES IN CELLS
TITLE (FRENCH):	PROCEDE D'IDENTIFICATION ET D'INHIBITION DE MOLECULES FONCTIONNELLES D'ACIDE NUCLEIQUE DANS DES CELLULES
INVENTOR(S):	NILSEN, Timothy, W.; ROBERTSON, Hugh, D.; KINDT, Thomas, J.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	INNOVIR LABORATORIES, INC.
LANGUAGE OF PUBL.:	English
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Patent
PATENT INFORMATION:	

NUMBER	KIND	DATE
WO 9927135	**A2**	**19990603**

DESIGNATED STATES W:	AU CA JP AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE
APPLICATION INFO.:	WO 1998-US24854 A 19981120
PRIORITY INFO.:	US 1997-976,220 19971121

US 1998-60/079,851 19980330

ABEN Two methodologies are provided: the first provides a means for rapidly and efficiently identifying essential and functional genes; and the second provides a means for obtaining biologically active nucleic molecules (ribozymes, EGSs, and antisense) which can be used to inactivate functional genes. In the first method, a library of EGSs is prepared based on all possible known compositions. In a preferred embodiment, the EGSs are twelve or thirteen-mers for targeting bacterial RNAse to cleave a substrate. This library is added to the cells containing the genes to be screened, for example, i(E. coli). Those cells in which the EGS causes a loss of viability, or other phenotype, are identified. The EGS(s) responsible for the loss of viability are analyzed, and the resulting sequence information used to identify the gene within the known genomic sequences. In the second method, nucleotide molecules with optimal biological activity, for example, directing cleavage of a gene of interest by RNase P, are rapidly identified through the use of a vector including two reporter genes, the first in phase with the gene of interest, and the second as a control to verify that the vector is present in a cell or to aid in selection of cells containing the vector. Those cells where the gene of interest is cleaved by the functional oligonucleotide molecule can then be identified by reference to reporter gene 1. The responsible functional oligonucleotide molecules is then isolated and characterized. These methods provide powerful tools for identifying essential genes whose sequence is known only as part of a genome with unknown function, as well as means for identifying functional oligonucleotide molecules, useful as diagnostic reagents and therapeutics.

ABFR L'invention concerne deux methodologies. Dans la premiere, un moyen pour identifier rapidement et efficacement des genes fonctionnels et essentiels est prevu. Dans la deuxieme, un moyen pour produire des molecules nucleiques biologiquement actives (ribozymes, sequences guides externes et antisens) qui peuvent etre utilisees pour l'inactivation de genes fonctionnels. Dans le premier procede, une banque de sequences guides externes (EGS) a base de toutes les compositions possibles connues est preparee. Dans un mode de realisation prefere, les EGS constituent douze ou treize meres pour cibler l'RNase bacterien pour le clivage d'un substrat. Cette banque est ajoutee a des cellules contenant les genes a cribler, par exemple, i(E. coli). Les cellules dans lesquelles EGS provoque une perte de viabilite, ou d'autre phenotype, sont identifiees. La ou les EGS responsables de la perte de viabilite sont analysees, et l'information relative a la sequence resultante est utilisee pour l'identification du gene dans des sequences genomiques connues. Dans le deuxieme procede, les molecules nucleotidiques ayant une activite biologique optimale, par exemple, dirigeant le clivage d'un gene particulier par RNase P, sont rapidement identifiees au moyen

d'un vecteur comprenant deux
genes reporters, le premier en phase avec le gene en question et le deuxieme permettant de verifier
que le vecteur est present dans une cellule ou facilitant la selection de cellules contenant le
vecteurs. Les cellules dans lesquelles le gene en question est clive par la molecule
oligonucleotidique fonctionnelle peuvent ensuite etre identifiees en fonction du gene reporter 1.
Les molecules oligonucleotidiques fonctionnelles responsables sont ensuite isolees et caracterisees.
Lesdits procedes constituent des outils puissants pour l'identification de genes essentiels dont la
sequence est connue seulement comme faisant partie integrante d'un genome a fonction inconnue, ainsi
que des moyens d'identification de molecules oligonucleotidiques fonctionnelles, utiles comme
reactifs diagnostiques et comme agents therapeutiques.

L15 ANSWER 18 OF 21 PCTFULL COPYRIGHT 2005 Univentio on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996018733 PCTFULL ED 20020514
TITLE (ENGLISH): RIBOZYME-MEDIATED INACTIVATION OF LEUKEMIA-ASSOCIATED RNA
TITLE (FRENCH): INACTIVATION INDUITE PAR RIBOZYME DE L'ARN ASSOCIE A LA LEUCEMIE
INVENTOR(S): PACE, Umberto;
GEORGE, Shaji, T.;
GOLDBERG, Allan, R.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): INNOVIR LABORATORIES, INC.
LANGUAGE OF PUBL.: English
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
PATENT INFORMATION:

NUMBER	KIND	DATE
WO 9618733	**A2**	**19960620**

DESIGNATED STATES
W: AU CA JP AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE
APPLICATION INFO.: WO 1995-US16451 A 19951214
PRIORITY INFO.: US 1994-354,956 19941214

ABEN RNA molecules, including ribozymes, external guide sequences for RNAse P, and antisense
oligonucleotides have been constructed which promote ribozyme cleavage of, or block transcription
of, respectively, specific cancer-associated RNA, for example, acute promyeloleukocytic
leukemia-associated RNA, follicular lymphoma-associated RNA and chronic myelocytic
leukemia-associated RNA. Methods of producing and using such RNA molecules are also described.
ABFR La presente invention concerne la construction de molecules d'ARN, y compris de ribozymes, de
sequences guides externes pour la ribonuclease P et d'oligonucleotides antisens, lesquelles
molecules, suivant le cas, favorisent la coupure par ribozymes d'ARN specifiques de cancers, ou en
bloquent la transcription. Ces ARN sont notamment l'ARN de la leucemie promyeloleucocytaire aigue,
l'ARN du lymphome folliculaire, et l'ARN de la leucemie myeloloide chronique. L'invention concerne
egalement des procedes de production et d'utilisation de telles molecules d'ARN.

L15 ANSWER 19 OF 21 PCTFULL COPYRIGHT 2005 Univentio on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995007020 PCTFULL ED 20020514
TITLE (ENGLISH): EXPRESSION OF THE DEVELOPMENTAL I ANTIGEN BY A CLONED HUMAN cDNA ENCODING A BETA-1,6-N-ACETYLGLUCOSAMINYLTRANSFERASE
TITLE (FRENCH): EXPRESSION DE L'ANTIGENE I DE DEVELOPPEMENT PAR UN ADNc CODANT UNE BETA-1,6-N-ACETYLGLUCOSAMINYLTRANFERASE
INVENTOR(S): FUKUDA, Minoru;
BIERHUIZEN, Marti, F., A.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): LA JOLLA CANCER RESEARCH FOUNDATION
LANGUAGE OF PUBL.: English
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
PATENT INFORMATION:

NUMBER	KIND	DATE
WO 9507020	**A1**	**19950316**

DESIGNATED STATES
W: CA JP
APPLICATION INFO.: WO 1993-US8476 A 19930909
ABEN The present invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding both a soluble and membrane-bound human 'beta'-1,6-N-acetylglucosaminyltransferase, the I-branching enzyme (IGnT). The invention also provides vectors containing the isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding human IGnT as well as recombinant host cells transformed with the vectors. The invention further provides a method of preparing a membrane-bound form of human IGnT and methods of preparing and purifying soluble human IGnT and active fragments of either form. Also provided are antisense oligonucleotides complementary to a nucleic acid molecule encoding a human IGnT or an active fragment thereof, antibodies directed to the human IGnT, pharmaceutical compositions related to the human IGnT and transgenic nonhuman mammals expressing DNA encoding normal or mutant human IGnT. Also provided are methods for regulating the expression of human IGnT and methods for modifying a biological function mediated by the regulatory activity of human IGnT. Methods of detecting the presence of linear polylactosaminoglycans expressing i antigenic determinants on a cell surface also are provided.

ABFR La presente invention concerne une molecule d'acide nucleique codant a la fois les formes solubles et les formes liees a l'enveloppe de l'acetylglucosaminyltransferase, l'enzyme ramifiante-I (IGnT). On decrit egalement des vecteurs contenant la molecule d'acide nucleique isolee codant l'IGnT humaine ainsi que les cellules hotes de recombinaison transformees a l'aide de vecteurs. De plus, l'invention se rapporte a un procede de preparation d'une forme liee de l'IGnT humaine et a des procedes de preparation et de purification de l'IGnT humaine soluble et des fragments actifs de chaque forme. On decrit egalement des oligonucleotides anti-sens complementaires a une molecule d'acide nucleique codant une IGnT humaine ou bien un fragment actif de celle-ci, des anticorps diriges contre l'IGnT humaine, des compositions pharmaceutiques apparentees a l'IGnT humaine et des mammiferes non humains transgeniques exprimant de l'ADN codant une IGnT humaine normale ou mutante.

On decrit encore des procedes de regulation de l'expression de l'IGnT et des procedes de
modification d'une fonction biologique induite par l'activite regulatrice de l'IGnT. De plus, on
decrit des procedes de detection de la presence de polylactosaminoglycanes exprimant des
determinants antigeniques sur la surface d'une cellule.

L15 ANSWER 20 OF 21 PCTFULL COPYRIGHT 2005 Univentio on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995006062 PCTFULL ED 20020514
TITLE (ENGLISH): NOVEL PROTEINS ISOLATED FROM NERVE CELLS, DNA SEQUENCES ENCODING SAME AND USAGES THEREOF
TITLE (FRENCH): NOUVELLES PROTEINES ISOLEES A PARTIR DE CELLULES NERVEUSES, SEQUENCES D'ADN CODANT CES PROTEINES ET LEURS UTILISATIONS
INVENTOR(S): **LIN, Siang-Yo**;
WU, Kuo;
BLACK, Ira, B.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): THE UNIVERSITY OF MEDICINE AND DENTISTRY OF NEW JERSEY
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
PATENT INFORMATION:

NUMBER	KIND	DATE
WO 9506062	**A1**	**19950302**

DESIGNATED STATES
W: AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE
APPLICATION INFO.: WO 1994-US9601 A 19940823
PRIORITY INFO.: US 1993-8/110,501 19930823
US 1994-8/188,422 19940124
US 1994-8/276,357 19940718

ABEN The present invention is based on the identification of four novel protein tyrosine kinases
(PTKs) isolated from the postsynaptic density (PSD). These PTKs, whose molecular weights were
approximately 166, 90, 66, and 50 kDa, as shown in the figure, were found to be resistant to
Genistein, did not crossreact with antibodies which bind to other PTKs known in the art. The present
invention further discloses previously unidentified proteins, isolated from the PSD, which have
molecular weights of approximately 110, 120 and 270 kDa. These proteins were found to crossreact
with an antibody which is selective for dystrophin.
ABFR La presente invention se fonde sur l'identification de quatre nouvelles proteines-tyrosine-kinases (PTK) isolees a partir de la densite postsynaptique (DPS). On a decouvert
que ces PTK dont les masses moleculaires sont de 166, 90, 66 et 50 kDa approximativement comme
represente dans la figure, sont resistantes au Genistein, et ne presentent pas de reaction croisee
avec les anticorps qui se lient a d'autres PTK connues dans la technique actuelle. De plus, la
presente invention concerne des proteines non identifiees auparavant, isolees a partir de la DPS,
presentant des masses moleculaires de 110, 120 et 270 kDa approximativement. On a trouve que ces
proteines presentaient une reaction croisee avec un anticorps qui est selectif pour la dystrophine.

L15 ANSWER 21 OF 21 PCTFULL COPYRIGHT 2005 Univentio on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994024284 PCTFULL ED 20020513
TITLE (ENGLISH): HUMAN N-METHYL-D-ASPARTATE RECEPTOR SUBUNITS, NUCLEIC ACIDS ENCODING SAME AND USES THEREFOR

TITLE (FRENCH): SOUS-UNITES RECEPTRICES DU N-METHYL-D-ASPARTATE HUMAIN, ACIDES NUCLEIQUES CODANT POUR ELLES, ET LEUR UTILISATION

INVENTOR(S): DAGGETT, Lorrie, P.;
ELLIS, Steven, B.;
LIAW, Chen, Wang;
LU, Chin-Chun

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): THE SALK INSTITUTE BIOTECHNOLOGY/INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATES, INC.;
DAGGETT, Lorrie, P.;
ELLIS, Steven, B.;
LIAW, Chen, Wang;
LU, Chin-Chun

LANGUAGE OF PUBL.: English
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
PATENT INFORMATION:

NUMBER	KIND	DATE
WO 9424284	**A1**	**19941027**

DESIGNATED STATES
W: AT AU BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CZ DE DK ES FI GB GE HU JP KG KP KR KZ LK LU LV MD MG MN MW NL NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SI SK TJ TT UA US UZ VN AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN ML MR NE SN TD TG

APPLICATION INFO.: WO 1994-US4387 A 19940420
PRIORITY INFO.: US 1993-8/052,449 19930420

ABEN In accordance with the present invention, there are provided nucleic acids encoding human NMDA receptor protein subunits and the proteins encoded thereby. The NMDA receptor subunits of the invention comprise components of NMDA receptors that have cation-selective channels and bind glutamate and NMDA. In one aspect of the invention, the nucleic acids encode NMDAR1 and NMDAR2 subunits of human NMDA receptors. In a preferred embodiment, the invention nucleic acids encode NMDAR1, NMDAR2A, NMDAR2B, NMDAR2C and NMDAR2D subunits of human NMDA receptors. In addition to being useful for the production of NMDA receptor proteins subunit, these nucleic acids are also useful as probes, thus enabling those skilled in the art, without undue experimentation, to identify and isolate related human receptor subunits. Functional glutamate receptors can be assembled, in accordance with the present invention, from a plurality of one type of NMDA receptor subunit protein (homomeric) or from a mixture of two or more types of subunit proteins (heteromeric). In addition to disclosing novel NMDA receptor protein subunits, the present invention also comprises methods for using such receptor subunits to identify and characterize compounds which affect the function of such receptors, e.g., agonists, antagonists, and modulators of glutamate receptor function. The invention also comprises methods for determining whether unknown protein(s) are functional as NMDA receptor subunits.

ABFR Acides nucleiques codant pour les sous-unites des proteines receptrices du NMDA humain et proteines codees par ce moyen. Les sous-unites des recepteurs du NMDA de l'invention comprennent des composants des recepteurs du NMDA a canaux selecteurs de cations qui

fixent le glutamate et le NMDA.
Dans l'une des realisations de l'invention, les acides nucleiques codent pour les sous-unites NMDAR1
et NMDAR2 des recepteurs du NMDA humain. Dans la realisation preferee, les acides nucleiques objets
de l'invention codent pour les sous-unites NMDAR1, NMDAR2A, NMDAR2B, NMDAR2C et NMDAR2D des
recepteurs du NMDA humain. En plus de leur utilite pour la production de sous-unites des proteines
receptrices du NMDA, lesdits acides nucleiques peuvent egalement servir de sondes permettant aux
inities d'identifier et d'isoler, sans devoir recourir a une experimentation superflue, les
sous-unites associees des recepteurs humains. Selon la presente invention, les recepteurs
fonctionnels du glutamate peuvent etre assembles a partir d'une multiplicite d'un type de
sous-unites de proteine receptrice du NMDA (homomeres) ou a partir d'un melange d'une ou plusieurs
sous-unites de proteines (heteromeres). En plus de la presentation de nouvelles sous-unites de la
proteine receptrice du NMDA, la presente invention comporte des prodedes d'utilisation des
sous-unites de recepteurs pour identifier et caracteriser des composes influant sur le
fonctionnement de ces recepteurs, par exemple des agonistes, des antagonistes ou des modulateurs de
la fonction des recepteurs du glutamate. L'invention comporte egalement des methodes pour determiner
si des proteines inconnues ont la fonction de sous-unites de recepteurs de NMDA.

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 13:37:56 ON 16 JUN 2005)

FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, SCISEARCH, EMBASE, CA, USPATFULL, PCTFULL' ENTERED AT 13:39:40 ON 16 JUN 2005

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L1        31952 S ((MRNA OR RNA OR VRNA) (N) (ADNA OR CDNA OR DNA)) (3N) HYBRID
L2     10362864 S L1 (S) INHIB? OR REDUC?
L3         3102 S L1 (S) (INHIB? OR REDUC?)
L4           67 S L1 (S) ((INHIB? OR REDUC?) (N) EXPRES?)
L5           67 DUP REM L4 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L6           14 S (L5 AND PY<=2001)
L7        35458 S LIN, S?/AU
L8          797 S CHUONG, C?/AU
L9          216 S WIDELITZ, R?/AU
L10       36265 S L7 OR L8 OR L9
L11          26 S L10 AND L1
L12          18 DUP REM L11 (8 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L13          32 S L12 OR L6
L14          32 DUP REM L13 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L15          21 S L14 AND PY<=2001
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